

"The Pomological Magazine of America"

AMERICAN FRUITS

Vol. II—No. 1

OCTOBER, 1904 LIBRARY Price, 10 Cents

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NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Published by

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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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An International Journal for Nurserymen, Growers, Dealers and Shippers of Fruits and the General Consumer, Circulating in the United States, Canada and Abroad

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Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Vol. II

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1904

No. 1

THE NURSERY BUSINESS.

Some of Its Requirements--The Successful Nurseryman Must be a Many-Sided Man
--Horticulturist, Agriculturist, Entomologist, Specialist, Lawyer
--Walking Encyclopedia on Trees.

CHARLES T. SMITH.

This country is full of good nurserymen. It is also full of capable, progressive business men. But unfortunately for the nurseryman, the two are not so often combined as we would like. The nurseryman is not so much to blame however, when we consider that he must be not only a good nurseryman and a good business man, in order to make a success of his calling, but he must be proficient in so many other lines. Unfortunately his work is of such a nature, embracing so many varied and different classes of knowledge, calling into play so many different kinds of work that it is almost impossible for any one individual to master it all, hence the perfect all-around combination nurseryman is hard to find.

We are all aware that any one following this occupation must know more different things and know them better than are required in the management of any other business. He must be a sort of walking encyclopedia in the arts and sciences. He must be a specialist in many lines of work, of study and of research, and keep right abreast the times in all these lines. Not only is it difficult to find any man so well posted, so thoroughly informed on all these lines of work as to be within himself a thorough nurseryman, but it is also difficult to find in any nursery firm of several individuals a sufficient mastery of all the subjects which the nurseryman should know thoroughly.

Not only must the nurseryman possess a thorough knowledge of more different sorts of botanies and 'otomies, but he must also have a complete command of a great variety of common up-to-date subjects if he would make a complete success of the business. Some of the few things which the nurseryman is expected to be master of might here be mentioned. He must be a well posted horticulturist that he may know the bad as well as the good qualities in the trees that he offers for sale and that he may be in position at all times to advise his customers in regard to their needs. The tree planter always expects this information of the nurseryman with whom he deals. He must also be a practical agriculturist, as nursery work calls for a thorough knowledge of soils, cultivation, rotation of crops and field work of every sort. It is nec-

essary that he be a good manager of hired hands, as otherwise he has all sorts of troubles in front of him in the way of inefficient labor, strikes and unreasonable demands either of which can quickly cause heavy loss and possible ruin.

The exigencies of the times require that he be a thorough entomologist. This is a science all to itself but if the nurseryman would equip himself fully for the work, he must master it. He must be able at all times to classify his insect enemies as well as his insect friends and be able to keep them all identified at all stages of their existence and development. He must be familiar with the different branches of biology, which again is sufficient for any man for a life study and adds further to the perplexities of the business. The ne-



CHARLES T. SMITH,
CONCORD, GA.

cessity of a knowledge of the many maladies that are liable to attack young trees in root and branch make this a very necessary study.

Then among other things he must be a lawyer, unless he is able to employ one, to keep up with the changing laws and regulations of about forty states. He should be posted in legislative methods that he may keep up with and understand the legislation that often seems to be aimed directly at the nurseryman. It will be better for him if he is something of a lobbyist also as there are times when he will find it much to his advantage to take a part in pending legislation.

The Iowa experiment station lists the following varieties of apples as keeping best in cold storage: Ben Davis, Dominie, Janet, Romanite, Willow Twig, Fameuse and Wealthy. The apples which are poorest for this purpose in Iowa are McMahon, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Roman Stem, Seek-No-Further, White Pippin and Wolf River.

STATUS OF FRUIT INDUSTRY.

A Veteran Asks Fruit Growers to Pause and Consider the Wonderful Development of Orcharding--Reaching Out for the Markets of the World--Growers To Study Supply.

In an address before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, at Parkville, Mo., N. F. Murray, of Oregon, Mo., said:

"In this industrial and electrical age when the commerce of the world is carried by rapid transit trains and ocean greyhounds making it possible to place the big red apple and the golden peach of Missouri upon the tables of our European patrons, in this age of rapid growth and most wonderful development when the whole world seems to be on a quick time march to achieve still greater victories, and the great war of the nations is for commercial supremacy, it may be well for us as fruit growers to pause long enough to review briefly our own work, and consider the growth and development of the fruit industry not only of Missouri but in a general way note its growth in the United States in the last thirty-five or forty years. We believe this is necessary to an intelligent and proper knowledge of the business that will lead the fruit grower to success.

"We as fruit growers no longer depend upon the local market to consume the product of our orchards and fruit gardens, but we are looking abroad and with a strong arm reaching out for the markets of the world. So it behoves us to take a broad and comprehensive view of the whole situation and in order to do this we must study the fruit supply and fruit consumption of the world. We must learn to know what fruits our great markets can and will take at remunerative prices to the growers and then strive to meet the demand. Many intelligent fruit growers have in the past and some at present are fearful of an overproduction of our standard fruits. For one I am not.

"Our home market is growing yearly, by reason of our rapidly increasing population and by our people learning to eat more fruit and less meat. Then too our foreign market is growing by leaps and bounds. So never fear nor think for a moment that our work is done; it is only just begun, for the fruit industry of Missouri, with all of her superior natural advantages, is destined to be one of the leading, growing, paying industries of the state for all time to come."

Utah is experimenting with grape growing for raisins; the best results being obtained from an American seedless variety. Utah farmers are urged to go into the business.

FROM WESTERN POINTS

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

McNair Peach Orchards at St. Elmo in Ozark Region--Hundreds of Thousands of Trees on Thousands of Acres--Next Year's Crop Should Reach 2,500 Carloads.

Reports to S. A. Hughes, general immigration agent of the Frisco system, by G. A. Atwood, secretary of the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association, state that during the last three months Mr. Atwood has had occasion to visit all parts of the great fruit growing belt of the Ozarks, from Fort Smith, Ark., to Thayer, Mo. He was at Van Buren during the peach season and saw one orchard yield 30,000 crates of peaches, which then sold on the track at \$1.10 per crate. In all orchards of that section he saw trees that yielded the owners \$100 to \$150 per acre. The Olden Farm, at Olden, Mo., shipped twenty-five cars of peaches, and the net proceeds averaged \$1 per crate. One car shipped to Boston brought \$750.

One of the best peach farms in the country, says the Fruitman's Guide, is at St. Elmo. This farm covers 5,000 acres. It is traversed for three miles by the Frisco system, and has a width of half a mile on either side of the tracks. There are immense sheds at St. Elmo, into which the refrigerator cars are run for loading peaches when packed into crates. Every day during the packing season from six to fifteen cars are loaded there, and the train is run on special schedule to Northern and Eastern cities for distribution. From 2,000 to 3,000 men are employed every fall at the St. Elmo peach orchards, to care for 140,000 trees laden with fruit. A carload of St. Elmo Elberta peaches will average in a fair market \$650. This year there have been shipped from this farm about 350 carloads of highgrade peaches.

The McNair orchards at St. Elmo are the largest in the country. In 1893 the first peach tree was set out by McNair in his orchard, which now contains 237,000 trees. The American Fruit Company has 102,000 peach trees set out on 640 acres of land. The Orthwein-McNair Company owns 440 acres of land on which are 72,000 bearing peach trees. The Brandville farm has 18,000 bearing peach trees. Hundred of thousands of acres of hilly land along the Ozark uplift are planted in peach trees, and the crop this year, while not as large as usual, yielded a shipment of 1,100 cars from along the Frisco system in Missouri and Arkansas alone. With favorable weather, there should be next year a crop of 2,500 carloads of peaches in the Ozark uplift alone.

J. G. REUTER & CO., Commission Merchants, Peoria, Ill.—"Reviewing the contents of your sample copy, AMERICAN FRUITS, we are well pleased with information contained and enclose herewith our subscription, with remittance for same, for it is worthy of much consideration. Wish you the greatest success."

T. J. FERGUSON.

T. J. Ferguson, vice-president of the Hawks Nursery Co., was born at West Springfield, Penn., in 1850. On September 10th, 1872, he engaged with J. W. Tucker of Spring Boro, Penn., as a salesman for nursery stock. In the spring of 1873 together with his brother C. G. Ferguson, he started in the business as dealers employing quite a force of agents and buying stock of such old well-known nurserymen at Rochester as Ellwanger & Barry, Gould Brothers, W. S. Little, Tom Wilson, T. A. Lyon, and Jones & Rouse, their first packing being done on the grounds of the latter at what was known as Lake View Nurseries.

In March, 1876, Mr. Ferguson went to California with the view of engaging in the



T. J. FERGUSON, WAUWATOSA, WIS.
VICE-PRES. AMERICAN ASSN. NURSERYMEN.

nursery business there. Things did not look there as he had expected, it being a very dry year; there was no wheat crop, no crops of any kind only where they irrigated; therefore, the nursery business in general did not look promising. He returned in September the same year to Bloomington, Ill., and made arrangements with prominent growers there to handle their stock through the West. The following year he formed a partnership with C. H. Hawks, now president of the Hawks Nursery Company and since that time has been identified with him in the nursery business.

In the spring of 1893, seeing what they thought was a good opportunity to start in the nursery business in Milwaukee, they opened an office and soon after started a nursery at Wauwatosa, six miles west. The business from the start proved much more satisfactory than had been anticipated. Two years ago they found it necessary to remove their office to Wauwatosa in order to be near their nurseries.

Page House, Newton, Kan., has planted 13,000 fruit trees on 190 acres of land—apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum.

NEBRASKA PEACHES.

J. M. RUSSELL COMPANY'S ORCHARD OF 18,000 TREES, NEAR LINCOLN--THE LARGE RUSSELL PEACH, FIFTEEN IN A BASKET--METHODS OF PICKING AND PACKING.

E. F. STEPHENS.

The year 1904 will rank as one of Nebraska's peach years. In Nebraska there are a great many peach orchards. Perhaps some items gathered in a recent visit to the J. M. Russell Company orchard near Lincoln may be of interest. This orchard contains 18,000 peach trees. The first planting in 1898 suffered from the very severe winter of 1898-9. A part of the orchard was replanted in 1899. The remainder was planted in 1900. The trees are therefore now making their fifth, sixth and seventh summers' growth. A portion of the older orchard has yielded three crops, and from the younger planting they are now picking the second crop.

VARIETIES.

Influenced by their experience at Wymore, in planting the Lincoln orchard they used comparatively few varieties. The season opens (named in the order of ripening) with the Alexander, Early Rivers and Triumph. These are clingings. They are planted because they ripen earlier than the free-stone varieties enumerated below. Hale's Early is one of the earliest peaches ranked among the free-stones. Hale's Early carries fair size, bright color and good quality. This variety is followed by the Cooleedge, useful perhaps in a succession, but not as attractive as the Hale and is also smaller in size. All these varieties have now passed by.

The J. M. Russell Company are now picking and marketing a peach originated by them at Wymore, and named Russell by the State Horticultural Society. This peach appears to be the best and most promising out of some two thousand selected varieties. In hardihood it probably stands next to Triumph, Early Rivers and Wright. Side by side it is twice as productive as the Champion. The trees in their fifth summer form are yielding from one to three bushels each. On the day of my visit the measured product of one tree was three and one-half bushels. Its size is above the average. The largest specimen measured ten and one-half inches.

SHIPPING TO EXPOSITION.

In shipping to the exposition, fifteen peaches have been all that could be placed in a ten pound basket. As packed for shipping, this variety averages from twenty-five to thirty-five peaches to one "Climax" peach basket. In commercial value, the Russell will doubtless take the place in Nebraska, filled by the Elberta in the South. In this orchard, the Elberta has not been sufficiently hardy and productive to justify further planting.

The Champion comes next in time of ripening. It is an attractive, desirable variety, and because it bears less than some others, it attains above the average size.

There are about ten acres of the Wright peach in this orchard. These stand at the head of the list for hardihood and are also superior for canning purposes. The Wright, however, is below medium in size.

The Salway is the latest peach to ripen. It is productive and valuable where it can have a long, dry fall, free from frost. It does not ripen until October first, or later.

PICKING

From fourteen to twenty pickers, under the charge of a foreman, pick in half bushel baskets, picking three rows each side of the wagon track. These baskets are gathered in wagons, hauled to the packing shed, not emptied which might bruise some of them, but set off to the packers. In picking, the aim is to select only such peaches as have made nearly their full growth, obtained color, and before they become too soft to ship with safety. The pickers average about twenty bushels each daily.

The first time over the trees requires more care in selection, since comparatively few are ready for shipment. The second picking secures the larger number, and the third cleans the trees.

PACKING.

A large packing shed has been erected, equal to the needs of some twenty packers. This work is performed mostly by women, who grade and pack after a little experience, one hundred or more baskets daily. The more expert pack an average of one hundred thirty-five to one hundred forty daily. Payment is one dollar per day.

Such peaches as are bird-pecked or even bruised, are sold at the packing shed to people who seem always to be in wait for fruit of a grade which can be bought at the lowest price. Peaches otherwise in perfect condition, but too soft for shipment are placed in baskets, and sold on the streets of Lincoln. Those in perfect condition for shipping, are sent out over the state and into Iowa. Loaded teams are frequently passing from the orchard to town. Each wagon carries about two hundred and fifty baskets.

PACKAGES.

For many years the J. M. Russell Company has used the "Climax" peach basket. This basket, packed, weighs about ten pounds. The slatted cover allows the quality of peach to be seen.

The handled basket is a convenient package for the retailer. Its convenience causes many customers to purchase a basket and carry it home with them. A case or box would have to be delivered. Customers are likely to purchase a basket each, instead of a half dozen or a dozen peaches in a paper sack. Sale and consumption is increased.

FRANK FEMMONS, Ahwahnee, Cal.—"Your paper has been coming to me and I wish to say that I have liked its tone and arrangement. The more I see of it, the better I like it, and I think we can be friends. Will enclose 50c. for subscription. With every hope for your entire success, I am, etc."

KANSAS APPLE CROP.

William H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society, will collect this year's statistics showing the progress of the state in horticulture. He says:

"In proportion to the number of bearing apple trees in the state, Kansas will yield a larger apple crop than Missouri. I attended a meeting of the Missouri Horticulture Society recently and the members were discouraged over the fruit prospects. We will have what might be called a fair crop in Kansas. The old orchards in Jefferson, Shawnee, Leavenworth, and other eastern counties will do very little toward producing the crop. It will come for the most part from the central and western counties."

The number of trees in central and western counties is thus tabulated:

	Bearing Trees.	Trees not Bearing.
Cloud	49,315	7,608
Finney	10,387	1,608
Harper	28,240	18,814
Harvey	81,454	16,875
Jefferson	137,006	53,385
Linn	86,821	37,900
Lyon	158,285	41,964
Marshall	125,594	22,663
Mitchell	17,786	5,026
Morse	104,855	16,121
Kingman	28,507	16,381
Ottawa	28,672	7,818
Stafford	29,664	15,614

REPORT ON WORLD'S FAIR FRUIT.

A special report on fruit exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition is to be made by the American Pomological Society, committees of which have been appointed for the purpose as follows:

APPLE—Stinson, J. T., Missouri; Close, C. P., Delaware; Craig, John, New York; Green, S. B., Minnesota; Hansen, N. E., S. Dakota.

CHERRY—W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada; Supt. S. Haven, Experiment Station, Michigan; Little, E. E., Iowa.

PEAR—S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Maynard, S. M., Massachusetts; Brackett, G. B., Washington, D. C.

PLUM—Waugh, F. A., Massachusetts; Kerr, J. W., Maryland; Watrous, C. L., Iowa; Hedrick, U. P., Michigan.

PEACH—Whitten, J. C., Missouri; Taft, L. R., Michigan; Price, R. H., Virginia; Heikes, W. F., Oklahoma.

NUTS—Taylor, W. A., Washington, D. C.; Van Deman, H. E., Virginia; Burnette, F. H., Louisiana.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Hume, H. H., North Carolina; Berckmans, L. A., Georgia; Kimball, F. C., National City, Cal.; Stiles, W. C., Chico, Cal.

W. T. LINDSEY, Tryon, N. C.—"Allow me to apologize for not subscribing for *AMERICAN FRUITS* before. I now enclose \$1. Please oblige me by letting my subscription date from Vol. 1, No. 1, as I wish to have on file complete copies of this most valuable horticultural publication."

R. WARNOCK & CO., Westboro, Mo.—"Your journal is very interesting. We are filing it for future reference."

WORN-OUT NURSERY LAND.

How It May be Reclaimed—Subject of Greatest Importance—The Cow Pea, Rye and Crimson Clover as Cover Crops—How to Use Them—Cattle for Fertilizing.

JOHN A. YOUNG.

Worn-out nursery land is one of the grave problems which confront the Southern nurserymen. Everyone knows that the two to four years clean cultivation necessary to produce nursery stock leaves the land in an impoverished condition and that it must be brought up again before it will produce first-class trees, vines or plants. How to do this the quickest and cheapest is what we all want to know.

The cow pea has been said to be the salvation of the Southern farmer, and the nurseryman will find in it a friend. But as the pea only grows well during the summer months it is desirable to have a fall, winter and spring covering. This may be had by sowing rye and crimson clover during the late summer or early fall months before the trees are removed. This should be turned under during the following June, followed with three pecks to one bushel peas with two to four hundred pounds good fertilizer rich in potash. These should be turned under in the early fall and followed with rye and crimson clover; this to be turned under the second year and followed with peas as before, and unless the land has been very badly run down it will be found to be in good live condition. The last crop of peas should be left on as a winter covering, and a cutaway harrow run over them before plowing for nursery stock the next spring.

When it is necessary to have a quantity of manure and not near enough a large city to buy to advantage, it will no doubt pay to feed cattle during the winter, putting them on the market in the spring when beef is at its best price. Where land is cheap it will pay to raise the best breeds of cattle.

We have in our plant 490 acres of land, and as we only use one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty acres at a time for growing nursery stock, we find it pays to keep a herd of the best Jersey cattle, sell the cream at wholesale to ice cream manufacturers and feed the milk to the calves, keep them until mature as milkers or turn them off to the butcher. By keeping the very best to be had we manage to make a profit on the cattle and get the manure free, which is a big item. But all are not situated so they can keep cattle and the plan first mentioned will be most practical for the greatest number.

This is a subject of great importance and I hope will not be passed over until we hear from others whose plans and ideas may be more practical than the above.

H. L. MESSICK, Quincy, Ill.—"Your valuable horticultural journal has been received and carefully read since its origin. I consider it one of the neatest and most practical of the many papers of its kind that reach me. It seems to me that any man owning an orchard, or engaged in the fruit industry can well afford to pay fifty cents for a year's subscription to such a paper as *AMERICAN FRUITS*. I know that one cannot afford to be without a paper of this character, as many valuable practical suggestions appear in it. I wish you success."

EASTERN GROWERS AND DEALERS

NEW YORK APPLES.

Rochester the Scene of Lively Negotiations Between Growers and Dealers--Orchardists Inclined to Hold Off as Buyers Offer But \$1 per Barrel.

Rochester has been the center lately of great activity among apple growers and buyers. Thirty or forty representatives from Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New York, and other places gathered for the Western New York trade and there were busy scenes at the Whitcomb house and Eggleston hotel where most of the growers and buyers congregated.

The apple crop in Western New York, and indeed throughout New York state, as well as in New England, Pennsylvania, the Virginias, and generally throughout the Eastern states, is a bumper crop. It is estimated that it is as large as the crop of 1896 with which all crops are compared, because in that year practically a full crop was harvested.

The large supply tends to keep prices down. Shrewd apple buyers who hold to a community of interests in an endeavor to control the market recently sent out the statement from Chicago that they would not pay more than \$1 per barrel for apples. This rather fixed the market price and when the buyers began to pour into Western New York last month to begin negotiations with the farmers, they were quite unanimous in confining their efforts to that figure.

GROWERS ALSO CAUTIOUS.

From the outset Western New York growers took the stand that although the crop is to be a large one the quality is exceptionally fine and for that reason they would not agree to dispose of their apples at so low a price as \$1. For this means but 50 cents for the grower who has to pick, barrel and deliver the fruit at a shipping station for the dollar. Barrels cost 35 to 38 cents each and the cost of picking and packing makes the outlay at least 50 cents for the grower.

Negotiations between growers and dealers have been in progress for two weeks in Rochester and vicinity. Growers have come into the city to meet the buyers and the latter have visited the orchards in the fruit belt along the lake shore from Lewiston to Oswego, and in the counties east, west and south of the city.

In conversation with a representative of AMERICAN FRUITS, Mr. Miller, of the Wilson Produce Company, of Pittsburg, said:

"Conditions here are peculiar. Orchardists seem to have prepared for holding the crop in their hands well into the winter and the buyers are making little or no headway here. Seventy-five per cent. of the growers have stocked up with barrels at 35 to 38 cents each in order to be independent of the cooperers, should the price of barrels be raised. Last year barrels were scarce and they cost 50 cents each.

Most of the farmers in Western New York, too, are planning to store their apples in frost proof cellars or in regular cold storage houses, of which there are a considerable number in this section of the country with large capacity.

CONTROL OF MARKET.

"It is a question in my mind," continued Mr. Miller, "whether it would not be better for the buyers to pay \$1.25 per barrel and secure the crop thus early, thus putting themselves in a position to control the market. For if the farmers retain the apples until well into the winter the crop will be dumped upon the market at uncertain times and the dealers will be continually at sea as to supply and demand, and consequently as to market prices.

"All the buyers are cautious, however. They have had experience with large stocks of apples on their hands which they have had to let go at prices which did not pay the original outlay and the high storage and transportation charges. Some of the old time heavy dealers, who in the past have bulled the market and secured the bulk of the crop, are here, but they are approaching the situation cautiously. There are Thorne, of Philadelphia, and Gleason, of Le Roy, large buyers in times past. This year you will not find anyone who wants all the crop.

Western New York apples are the finest in the world. There are big crops at times in Missouri and other Western states and although the Ben Davis is a fine keeper and shipper and a good looker, and therefore sells readily, it has not the quality of the Western New York Greenings, Baldwins, Kings, Spys and Pippins, by any means."

Among the buyers who are here are Frank Perkins, Springfield, Mass.; William Crutchfield, Pittsburg; John Gazzolas, N. G. Reed, T. A. Watson, D. M. Beckwith, Messrs. Banningburg, Major, Bates, Nelson, Dean and Pendleton. Mr. Beckwith, of Albion, who has a large storage house, says he will not pay more than 85 cents to \$1 per barrel for his apples this year, and he expects to fill his warehouse. Patrick Gleason, of Le Roy, is interested in a large storage proposition in England.

WESTERN NEW YORK PEACHES.

So large has been the peach crop in the Niagara peach belt in Western New York that the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad company has established an additional train despatcher's office at Charlotte. Two hundred cars of peaches went east from the lake shore district in ten days' time last month billed to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. In the Rochester market late Crawfords and Elbertas were to be had in any quantity at prices ranging from 15@50 cents a basket, according to quality.

GOVERNMENT ORCHARDS.

Those to be Established this Fall at Martinsburg, W. Va., Will Be Among the Largest in the Country--Will Cover 1,200 Acres of Ground--Under Direction of W. M. Scott.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Within the next year the agricultural department will have planted nearly 100,000 fruit trees near Martinsburg, W. Va. They will cover 1,200 acres of ground about five miles from the city named, and will include pear, peach, apple and cherry trees. The seeds from these trees will be used by the department for distribution and experiments.

The tree-planting project will be carried out under the direction of W. M. Scott. The plants will be placed during the coming fall and the remainder early next spring. Five hundred acres will be planted with peach trees, 500 acres with apples, 200 acres with cherries, and 200 acres with pears. The latter will include the Bartlett and Keifer varieties.

C. H. Felt will be manager of the new government orchards, which will be among the largest in the country.

TO SHIP APPLES IN BULK.

CHURCHVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The prospect for the apple growers is gradually improving. The fruit is rapidly growing to maturity and will be ready for harvest under normal conditions within three weeks. Buyers are reticent, but are covering their territory and in some instances bargaining for the fruit in bulk in the orchard. The early frost of last year and the scarcity of barrels occasioned the fruit growers of this section heavy losses, thousands of bushels snowing under in heaps in the orchard, and it is probable that if a scarcity of barrels prevails an enormous amount of apples will be moved in bulk before November 1st to preclude a recurrence of last year's loss by frost.

RAILROAD FURNISHES APPLE PICKERS.

Employees of the New York Central railroad who were laid off by the railroad company in the spring are to be given employment, through the company's efforts, in the apple orchards of Western New York, picking apples this fall. The scarcity of help at this season of the year is to be met in this way and by special excursion rates on the Central railroad from New York city for laborers in parties of ten or more.

If you like AMERICAN FRUITS send 50 cents in stamps by return mail and receive it regularly. Others do.

A NEW INTEREST.

Is Manifested in Country Life--Tendency of Population is Back to the Farm Where Large Sums Have Been Expended by City Residents to Provide Country Houses.

GEORGE T. POWELL.

A new and very active interest in country life is becoming quite general.

For a full third of a century, population has tended strongly to cities, and while cities have been growing with marvelous rapidity, the country has, in many sections, been depleted in population to an extent that its best interests have suffered.

With this changed and healthful tendency, there arise new problems.

For those who are city born, and for those who, years ago, left the farm and now buy land and undertake to manage it, there is need of much knowledge, for conditions in farming are so greatly changed that the methods in vogue a quarter of a century ago will not be at all adapted to the present time.

Many who have purchased farms and converted them into country homes have expended large sums of money with which to beautify them.

In many instances, the costly living of the city has been transferred to the country. The farm has not been thought of as contributing anything to the living, except as a place upon which to make endless expenditures of money.

A retinue of servants and laborers has been employed at city prices, and everything done at a cost far beyond anything before known in the community. The result has been that farm labor became discontented; farmers found it difficult to employ men to work on the farm, and communities became demoralized by families of large wealth moving into them and purchasing property.

The present tendency and thought of the city buyer is entirely different. The farm is bought to-day for the purpose of making a country home, and getting out of it its possibilities for healthful rest, recreation and its best development.

There is a growing realization that the soil, and its culture and development, are essential to the best interests of our country; that upon the productions of the farm depend in large measure the general prosperity of our country, of transportation, of the trade of cities, of an enlarged commerce.

There is a growing desire to study and know more about the mysteries of the soil, to study the beauty of trees and plants, and to know more about their care and requirements; garden making and all that is involved in the creation of and care of a beautiful and serviceable garden.

Flowers are grown not to be looked at and admired only, but to be used as freely as the vegetables that come fresh and crisp from the garden.

There is a desire to learn the underlying principles of horticulture, and there is no way more effective than to go to the fields and the garden and do the things necessary to be learned.

A few hours daily spent in the practice of gardening give interest to every phase of the subject, give healthful exercise in the open air and sunshine which is sought in so many ways, while a sympathy with the things in nature, so full of lessons of interest and of value, is awakened and increased.

Many beautiful country places of the present time are receiving the direct oversight and care of one or more members of the family, whose taste and knowledge are seen in the harmonious planting of trees and shrubs and the general attractiveness that pervades the home and its surroundings.

Instead of a few weeks spent on the farm, months are now given to it, the interest and study broadening with each year.

The future will witness a large increase in the present tendency toward the country; and capital, not far in the future, will seek the land again as a desirable and safe channel for investment.

OHIO NURSERY CONDITIONS.

PHONETON, O., Sept. 10—N. H. Albaugh, president of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Company, said today to a representative of

AMERICAN FRUITS:

"Nurseries hereabouts doing well. First rate budding weather, cool and dry. Stock for fall: Apples moderate supply, cherries good, plums light stock, peaches rather light supply, pears light except Kieffer. Small fruits plenty, raspberry, blackberry and strawberries. Nursery trade good. Sales better than ordinary. A large stock of peaches, apples and cherries planted last spring and growth exceptionally good. Nursery outlook very satisfactory."

FIG CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

The attention of horticulturists in the South has been called this season to the possibilities of fig culture on a commercial scale in the Southern states. It is well known that fig culture in California has met with marked success.

We are indebted to Col. G. B. Brackett, pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for a copy of a book on the fig by Dr. Gustav Eisen, of San Francisco, based upon his wide acquaintance with the subject in California and his personal investigations in the fig districts of the Mediterranean countries, in Mexico, and in Central America. Dr. Eisen was assisted materially in this work by foreign scientists and by John Rock of Niles, Cal., who died last July. His book is comprehensive and practical. It seems to cover the whole subject, though it is issued as a bulletin of the Division of Pomology. It is profusely illustrated and comprises 317 pages.

While the fig tree grows and bears well in the Southern and Gulf states, it is not raised there as a commercial product except upon a limited scale. The climate, unlike that of Mediterranean countries, is subject to winter or spring frosts and rainy summers. But fig trees are quite generally grown in the South

for home use, especially along the Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Eisen says that while figs may not be grown profitably in the Southern states, if the object is to prepare them by drying for the markets, it is nevertheless certain that fig culture there may be made profitable. For canning, making jams, jellies, fig sauce and other fig preserves, the fig of the Southern states may be made available with little expense or difficulty. Of late years a most delicious preserve is made from the Celeste fig which has been placed on the market in the form of canned goods; by some it is considered superior to any put up for commercial purposes in any of the Pacific states.

In Louisiana and in parts of Texas the fig does well and requires no special care in cultivation. In the pine lands of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina the tree requires more attention in the way of fertilizing to produce favorable results. Florida fruit growers have paid considerable attention to the culture of the fig. The rainy summers are the principal drawback.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., have grown twenty varieties. They cultivate with success Brown Turkey, Celestial, Green Ischia, Black Ischia and Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

In the Lake region, over the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and New England a fine crop of apples is promised, but over the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and the greater part of the central valleys apples are scarce and of indifferent quality.

NEW ENGLAND.—Large crop apples, exceptionally fine quality and color, except Rhode Island and Connecticut.

NEW YORK.—Large yield of fine apples; grapes good.

NEW JERSEY.—Late apples dropping; pears abundant.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Apples promising.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.—Continued drought injuring winter apples.

VIRGINIA.—Apples scarce.

FLORIDA.—Rain benefited citrus trees and pineapples in central and southern districts.

ARKANSAS.—Apples and peaches promise fair yields.

TENNESSEE.—Apples still dropping.

MISSOURI.—Apples poor, peaches good.

ILLINOIS.—Outlook for apples in northern half greatly improved, elsewhere almost failures.

INDIANA.—Apples falling, crop light.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Peaches fair yield; apples below average; grapes plentiful.

OHIO.—Apples good in northeast; pears, plums and grapes plentiful; peaches good on high ridges.

MICHIGAN.—Late apples and pears continue promising.

WISCONSIN.—Apples good; cranberry picking proceeding rapidly, quality good, yield light.

IOWA.—Winter apples maturing well.

IDAHO.—Light frosts. Fruit excellent.

COLORADO.—Fruit excellent.

UTAH.—Fruit and vegetables abundant.

Judge Wellborn, of California, holds that the arbitrary routing of citrus shipments is contrary to the interstate commerce act, in that it destroys competition and places the shipper at the mercy of the railroad companies.

IN CENTRAL STATES

WORLD'S FAIR LESSONS.

As Taught By Fruit Exhibits In Horticultural Hall at St. Louis--Modern Judging Methods--Results of Spraying--Fine Peach Exhibit--Grapes In Wide Variety.

E. F. STEPHENS.

The State Horticultural Society made its exhibit this year, under more favorable conditions than in former years. Horticultural Hall stands on a grassy lawn, surrounded by trees and shrubs, flanked by a narrow lagoon. This is bordered by weeping willows and aquatic plants; and the water has been stocked with fish by the superintendent of the State Fisheries.

The season of 1904 has not been as favorable for the production of choice fruit as the year 1902. While the peach crop is larger and much more widely distributed, fungus diseases have been more prevalent in the apple and plum orchard.

The exhibit commencing August 27th was too early to show many of the best varieties. The bulk of the exhibit had to be made from summer and the very early autumn kinds. Winter fruit was hardly half grown and lacked both size and color.

MODERN JUDGING.

In spite of these drawbacks, experienced fruit men regard the exhibit of the State Horticultural Society as the best made in recent years. To win the first premium in an individual or county collection requires a much larger number of varieties than in the earlier history of the society. The present method of judging exhibits compels a much more careful selection of specimens. In the older days the judges looked over an exhibit and judged largely by the eye as to which made the better impression. While general appearance is now taken into account, the score card is steadily used. Varieties scoring high by the society's published score card have an advantage over those which are more attractive to the eye; but scoring lower by reason of lack of productiveness, or less value for the market.

RESULTS OF SPRAYING.

Fruit brought in from the southeastern part of the state was affected by scab in a larger degree than usual, showing that the question of spraying is now one of importance, at least to the commercial orchardists. In the eastern part of the state, the season of 1904 has had more than the usual amount of rain. Humid conditions favor the development of fungus diseases. No doubt comparative freedom from scab was an important element in the winning of three leading first premiums and forty-seven other premiums by the orchard department of the Crete Nurseries. Hon. R. W. Furnas, one of the pioneer orchardists of the state and who has for a long period devoted a great deal of attention to spraying, commented on

this exhibit as one of the best he had seen in recent years.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

In connection with this subject, the exhibit made by the State Agricultural School, showing samples of fruit from trees sprayed, and from those not sprayed, illustrated in a very marked way the effect and value of spraying. Samples of Winesap and Maiden Blush and branches from trees were shown, illustrating the wonderful improvement made in fruit by spraying once or twice, at the right time. This exhibit was in charge of Prof. R. A. Emerson, horticulturist. This gentleman also displayed foliage, twigs and branches, showing the effect of cedar rust and scab on apple tree foliage.

FINE PEACH EXHIBIT.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in the hall, and that which attracted the most delighted exclamations of approval, was the peach exhibit in the west wing. Peaches were shown from the west central portion of the state, as well as from the eastern counties. The exhibit which attracted the most interest was that made by the J. M. Russell Co., of Lincoln. They massed a large exhibit of showy varieties, such as Russell and Champion, ripe at this time.

One table was devoted to single plates of each variety, in competition. It was remarked by the superintendent of the hall that had the exhibitors from the western portion of the state exercised suitable care and skill in selection, they would have easily won a larger number of premiums than they did, owing to the freedom from scab and the fine, clear texture and color of their apples.

PRESIDENT CHRISTY REPRESENTED.

C. H. Barnard made a county exhibit for Pawnee County, and a fine individual exhibit for himself. This exhibit was strong in pears. G. S. Christy, president of the State Horticultural Society, brought up a fine exhibit for Nemaha County. G. A. Marshall, of Arlington, won his share of premiums from Washington County.

The display of grapes was much better than anticipated. G. W. Alexander, of Julian, entered fifty varieties of grapes and won first premium on best collection. This gentleman is growing ninety varieties. He is also devoting a great deal of attention to the development of new varieties, and exhibited thirteen of the more promising kinds of his own production. Among these, one which he has named Utility, a cross between Elvira and Lady, has bunches and berry of good size; is hardy, productive, and of good quality as a table grape.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Mr. Alexander also shows with pardonable pride, a variety which he has named Quality, originated by him from the Jefferson and

another of his own seedlings. This Mr. Alexander regards as superior in quality to any of his other sorts. He is also testing fifty varieties of plums with excellent success, as his fine exhibit shows.

G. S. Christy, of Brownville, raised two and one half baskets of Moore's Early grapes from a single vine, making its third summer's growth. C. B. Camp and R. T. Chambers made a large fruit display from Lancaster County. John Rushen, of Cairo, grew specimens of the Champion peach, eleven and one-fourth inches in circumference.

IN FLORAL HALL.

Floral Hall was much more attractive at this Fair than ever before. The numerous large palms with the great number of showy ferns gave both wings of the hall a tropical appearance. There was also a great variety of foliage and blooming plants. Bearing lemon and orange trees were also shown. The display of cut flowers was far in advance of any previous year. The four principal exhibitors were so nearly equal in exhibits and designs that it was hard for the judges to decide between them. In roses the exhibit was beautiful. Carnations, dahlias, gladioli, asters and many other flowers were all particularly brilliant and good. Each succeeding exhibit compels greater skill and effort and designs are now much more elaborate than in former years.

OMAHA FLOWERS EXCEL.

It may not be generally known that the soil and climate of Nebraska is superior to that of the states east of us, in the production of choice, cut flowers for the commercial trade. At St. Louis it was demonstrated that flowers grown in Omaha are better for shipment than those grown in many other cities in the West. Flowers grown in Chicago and shipped to other cities cannot stand up or live as long as those that live in Omaha. Omaha and Council Bluffs supply St. Louis with a large amount of cut flowers, because they have better keeping quality. The reason for this in the first place is climate. The moist air of Chicago grows flowers which will not stand transportation, as well as those grown in the dry climate of Omaha. Flowers shipped from New York to Omaha are not in as good condition when they arrive as those shipped from Omaha to New York.

Apple Day at the St. Louis Exposition has been set for October 4th. Fruit will be distributed free.

The Earl Fruit Company shipped its first car of White Winter Pearmain to China last month. The apples are of large size and fine color.

Peaches to the number of 31,500 were distributed free to visitors at the Missouri exhibit at St. Louis on a single day last month; 22,500 on another day.

Nova Scotia apples will be plentiful, but perhaps not generally of as high quality as in some years. Heavy gales have caused much loss of fruit.

A GREAT FRUIT FIELD.

More Than 40,000,000 Trees in Missouri Orchards--An Annual Planting of 4,000,000 Trees Necessary to Maintain Present Standing -- Demand by Fruit-Hungry Millions in America and Abroad.

N. F. MURRAY.

In 1850 we had in the whole United States thirty-two nurseries; in 1895 we had 4,510 with an invested capital of \$52,000,000 employing 47,000 hands. With all these vast nurseries before us and the great orchards that we see growing in the fruit centers of Missouri (many of them the largest in the world) and others being planted, the question of overproduction will naturally bob up for our consideration.

We have at least 300,000 farms in Missouri and counting each to contain 135 trees (certainly a conservative estimate when we include all varieties of fruit) and throw in our large commercial orchards, and we find that we have in our state over 40,000,000 fruit trees growing in our orchards. As they must on the average be renewed every twenty years it will require an annual planting of 2,000,000 trees to maintain our present acreage counting all to grow; but as not over fifty per cent. will grow and live to fruitage age, then it will require an annual planting of 4,000,000 trees to maintain our present orchards.

Are we doing this much? I do not believe we are; in fact in the last few very discouraging years I very much doubt if we are planting one-half this many.

According to Warder, in 1867 the total fruit crop of the United States was less than \$20,000,000; now after the lapse of thirty-seven years we find that our population has doubled once, and that in the same time our fruit population increased five fold and yet the price in general on all good standard fruit will average higher than formerly and it is easier now to sell one thousand barrels of apples than it was to sell a wagon load forty years ago.

And why? Because our country was undeveloped; we had comparatively few railroads and large cities; the country west of the Mississippi river was an unorganized territory and marked on our maps as the great American desert. But behold the change that has been wrought; at present we find within its borders twenty states and four territories, containing a population of over twenty millions and wealth double that of Spain and Portugal combined. With the same density of population of Ohio it would contain 300,000,000 people, or fifteen times its present population.

Here then in this great empire of unknown possibilities and in the wheat producing sections of the Northwest, in the gold fields of Alaska, in the cotton fields of the South, in the populous cities of the East and among the fruit-hungry millions of the Old world will be found a market for all the good fruit Missouri can grow at remunerative prices.

Citrus shipments from Southern California for the season, up to September 1st, were 27,437 cars.

AMERICAN PRIZE FRUIT IN SCOTLAND.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President P. C. Coann, of the New York and Glasgow Fruit Company, said to a representative of AMERICAN FRUITS to-day:

"The exhibitors of apples at the Orleans County Fair gave the New York and Glasgow Fruit Company of Albion all their choicest fruit to make a display in Glasgow, Scotland. The company was also given the prize squash and expects to astonish the 'Gleska buddies' with their evidence of American plenty."

APPLE EXPORTS.

The apple exports to the United Kingdom for the week ending September 10th amounted to 35,407 barrels against 77,947 barrels for the corresponding week a year ago. New York shipped 11,900 barrels, Boston 3,735 barrels, Montreal 4,767 and Halifax about 15,000 barrels. Of this number Liverpool gets 12,808 barrels, London 15,466 barrels, Glasgow 6,443 barrels and Hamburg 685 barrels.

BENTON HARBOR SHIPMENTS.

The largest loads of fruit for Chicago ever set afloat on single craft were sent across Lake Michigan from Benton Harbor, Mich., early last month. The new City of Benton Harbor on a recent trip left Benton Harbor and St. Joseph with a fruit cargo that was listed as follows: Peaches, 18,000 baskets; apples, 1,000 barrels; melons, 2,000 crates; jumbo melons, 750 crates; vinegar, 500 barrels. Although there have been larger shipments of peaches in a single day, this is the largest output ever sent across in a single boat.

GRAPE CROP ESTIMATE.

William N. Wise, of Penn Yan, one of the largest shippers of grapes in the Lake Keuka region, gave out recently the following regarding the prospects of the crop of 1904:

Lake Keuka crop, about 75 per cent. of a normal yield. The Canandaigua Lake territory will produce not over 60 per cent.; Seneca Lake grapes will go perhaps 80 per cent. The Chautauqua district has 100 per cent. crop, while Michigan will have about one thousand cars, or half a crop.

Hudson Valley district, from 20 to 25 per cent. less than a full yield. The total output of the country is, in his opinion, about 50 per cent. larger than last season. Many of the vineyards have been more or less affected by dry rot.

The California Grape Growers' Association will build a \$30,000 winery at Selma.

N. C. Wragg, president of the J. Wragg & Sons Nursery Company, Waukeet, Ia., has acquired the entire stock of the company, and from now on will be the manager. The J. Wragg & Sons Nursery Company is an incorporated company with a capital of \$25,000, of which \$18,000 is paid up. It was founded in 1878.

APPLE GROWERS' CONGRESS.

Forecast of Programme for Third Annual Meeting in St. Louis in November--Topics Selected for Discussion--Six Papers to Be Presented--Notable List of Speakers in View.

T. C. WILSON.

The third annual meeting of the American Apple Growers' Congress will be held in the Administration Building, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., November 9th, 10th and 11th.

There will be but one session each day which will allow the members time to see something of the Fair.

The programme will consist mainly of six papers, two of which will be read at each session. Each paper will be followed by discussions and extempore talks by specialists in that line. The topics selected for the papers are:

Picking and handling for market and the best method of disposing of the crop.

Foreign markets and what can be done to extend them.

Southern markets and how to reach them.

Commercial packages and packing.

Quality versus quantity.

State or government inspection of apples for home and foreign markets.

Those who are expected to take part in the programme are: Hon. H. M. Dunlap of Illinois; Prof. L. H. Bailey, New York; Louis Erb, Memphis, Tenn.; Prof. W. A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Prof. J. W. Robertson, Canada; Prof. Edwards, Montana; Prof. J. C. Whitten, Missouri; Prof. W. W. Farnsworth, Ohio; C. H. Miller, West Va.; T. B. Wilson, New York; Prof. Dean and Prof. Taft, Michigan; Judge Wellhouse, Kansas; Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. Dakota; George Marshall, Nebraska; H. W. Colingwood, New York; G. W. Koiner, Virginia; John S. Kerr, Texas; Prof. Crandall, Illinois.

JACOB W. MANNING.

Jacob W. Manning, one of the oldest and most prominent nurserymen in America, died at his home, in Reading, Mass., September 16th. He was born in Bedford, N. H., February 20, 1826. In 1849 he was foreman of a nursery at Chelsea, Mass. He planted the Concord grapevine five years before it was named and marketed. In 1854 he established the Reading Nursery. Among the introductions by Mr. Manning were the Cutter's Seedling strawberry in 1858, the Dracut Amber grape in 1862, the Dartmouth crab in 1864, Smith's Seedling gooseberry in 1865, and he was active in the first dissemination of John's Sweet and Granite Beauty apples.

Mr. Manning became a member of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1878 and was a regular attendant. He had been a member of the American Pomological Society for more than forty years, serving on committees with Charles Downing and Marshall P. Wilder. He had been in the nursery business nearly sixty years. He leaves five sons.

The East Texas Fruit and Truck Growers Association has elected; President, H. B. McWilliams, Marshall; vice-president, Ira H. Smith, Palestine; secretary and treasurer, Sam H. Dixon, Houston; chairman board of managers, H. L. Hodges, Jacksonville.

Loganberries are taking the place of blackberries in Oregon gardens.

AMERICAN FRUITS.

An international monthly journal for growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds, linking the producer with the consumer, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, and covering every branch of the industry.

PUBLISHED BY THE

American Fruits Publishing Company
16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
RALPH T. OLcott. E. J. SEAGER

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One year, in advance,	-	-	\$.50
To Foreign Countries, in advance,			1.00
Single Copies,	-	-	.10

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication, to ensure best location.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1904.

FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS.

American Pomological Society—President, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Ct.; secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

International Apple Shippers Association—President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

National League of Commission Merchants—President, Charles B. Ayres, Chicago; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

Northwest Fruit Growers Association—President, E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore.; secretary, C. J. Sinael, Boise, Idaho.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association—President, S. N. Black, Clayton, Ill.; secretary, James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

American Cranberry Growers Association—President, Rev. E. H. Durell, Woodbury, N. J.; secretary, A. J. Rider, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fruit Growers Association of Ontario—President, W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, Ont.; secretary, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association—President, P. Innes, Coldbrook, N. S.; secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S.

American Apple Growers Congress—President, H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; secretary, T. C. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.

Fruit Travelers Association—President, H. E. Mansfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Teasdale, St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Association—President, George W. Holsinger, Argentine, Kan.; secretary, H. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kan.

Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island—President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton; secretary, A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown.

American Fruit and Produce Travelers' Association—President, Harry B. Gerrish, Boston; secretary, J. R. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.

NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS.

American Association of Nurserymen—President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Mehan, Dresher-ton, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, Herbert S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; vice-president, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga. Meets annually.

Southwestern Nurserymen's Association—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, J. B. Pilkinson, Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

AMERICAN FRUITS

MONEY IN HORTICULTURE.

All over the United States, in Canada and in Nova Scotia, thousands of fruit growers are preparing to dispose of their crops. The product varies, of course, in various localities; but there is no gainsaying the fact that there is an abundant harvest of fruit for the season of 1904.

In several of the states there is a bumper crop of apples. Nearly every tree in Western New York has been laden with fruit. In the Yakima valley, in Washington, it is estimated by an eastern buyer that the crop will reach 400,000 boxes. Most of this fruit will be marketed in carload lots. Some shipments will go abroad, although the demand across the water will not be so great this year because of a bountiful crop there. An army of pickers and packers is at work. Modern methods of packing are reaping the reward of higher prices. There is money in horticulture.

FRUIT STORAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

G. Harold Powell, pomologist in charge of fruit storage investigations, is having a busy summer. He has visited the peach orchards of the South and West and is about to investigate the handling of the apple crop from his special point of view.

During this fall he will do much work in Western New York in the investigation of commercial methods of growing and handling apples with regard to their keeping quality in cold storage. This work will be a continuation and enlargement of the investigations of the last three years. Mr. Powell is securing apples from different types of soils and from different systems of cultivation, and then handling them under various commercial methods in the orchards, in transit, and in storage.

BUY GOOD NURSERY STOCK.

In his most entertaining book, "The Fat of the Land," the story of an American "Factory Farm," by John Williams Streeter, there are many suggestions relating to farming and orcharding that would prove profitable to any one interested in either or both of these pursuits. The business like way in which he reconstructed an old farm and marked out the portion to be used for different crops might well serve as a pattern for others who have an inclination to succeed as the author of this book has succeeded. Of the 320 acres comprising his original purchase he set aside 40 acres for a commercial apple orchard and 10 acres to be planted in mixed varieties. His selection for the commercial orchard was Jonathan, Wealthy, Rome Beauty and Northwestern Greening—all winter apples and all red but the last. He was helped in this decision by the knowledge of the fact that these varieties had proved well adapted to the climate and soil of that neighborhood. The orchard devoted to mixed varieties included Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg and others, the first two on account of their

disposition to bear early and because of their being good sellers in a near market. He makes a complimentary reference to Rochester and its nurseries in speaking of his decision as to where to buy his trees and, continuing on this subject says:

"Your tree man must be absolutely reliable. You have to trust him much and long. Not only do you depend upon him to send you good and healthy stock but you must trust for five years at least, that his stock will prove true to name. The most discouraging thing which can befall a horticulturist is to find his new fruit false to purchase labels. After wait, worry, and work he finds that he has not what he expected and that he must begin over again. It is cold comfort for the tree man to make good his guaranty to replace all stock found untrue, for five years of irreplaceable time has passed. When you have spent time, hope, and expectation as well as money, looking for results which do not come, your disappointment is out of all proportion to your financial loss, be that never so great."

"In the best managed nurseries there will be mistakes, but the better the management the fewer the mistakes. Pay good prices for your trees, and demand the best. There is no economy in cheap stock, and the sooner the farmer or fruit grower comprehends this fact, the better it will be for him. I ordered trees of three years' growth from the bud—this would mean four-year-old roots. Perhaps it would have been as well to buy smaller ones (many wise people have told me so) but I was in a hurry! I wanted to pick apples from these trees at the first possible moment. I argued that a sturdy three-year-old would have an advantage over its neighbor that was only two. However small this advantage, I wanted it in my business—my business being to make a profitable farm in quick time."

TO PLEASE THE EYE.

While fruit is primarily grown to please the palate it is not to be overlooked that there are times when the market demands that which will please the eye. Indeed, the strenuous efforts on the part of California to please the eye, in the use of attractive packages have long been successful. A car of Tokay grapes, raised near Florin, Cal., sold in New York recently for \$1,898; on the same day another car of California Tokays brought in the Chicago market \$1,590. Such prices are not paid for grapes because they are good to eat alone, but because they are good to look upon. The French cook aims to please the sight, the smell and the palate. He realizes that the appearance of the banquet board counts for much.

Every year when the ripe orange season is six weeks away, says a California exchange, a wail of criticism goes up because fine yellow oranges, as good to look upon as fruit can be, as sour as limes, and about as fit to eat as green walnuts, are shipped East. The objection is that such unpalatable fruit injures the market. The market would be injured indeed were the fruit sent East to be eaten, but it is

not. The East buys it for table decoration. On a cold October or November night, when there is storm and cold without and good cheer within, a heap of golden, albeit sour, California oranges on the banquet board adds immensely to the cheer. Banquet givers are willing and able to pay for this kind of thing. They don't want October oranges to eat, but to look at. For this purpose do Easterners buy early oranges; for this purpose are early oranges very properly shipped.

The fruit that can be used for table decorations is the fruit that commends fancy prices.

PARASITE OF CODLING MOTH.

If the claims of George Compere can be substantiated, one of the most important discoveries in the interest of horticulture will be recorded. He says he has found a parasite which destroys the codling moth.

The parasite was found in South America, and it is stated that apple orchards in which the insect lives bring 95 per cent. of their fruit to maturity as against 30 to 35 per cent. in other parts of the world. Mr. Compere has been employed jointly by the State of California and West Australia to search for beneficial insects. A shipment of colonies of the parasite is expected to arrive in California before the end of the year, and the work of multiplying the parasites will then be commenced.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

From the time that exhibits at fairs or expositions first were made it has been customary to present the very best of the kind on hand for the admiration of the public. Spectators have been accustomed to allow for a certain discrepancy between the exposition article and the same variety delivered in commercial quantities in the regular channels of trade. It has not been expected, for instance, that a carload of apples will measure up to the few choice, hand-polished, selected specimens of the variety seen on the lacquered plate of an exposition table.

One of the features of the World's Fair at St. Louis has been a radical departure from this time-honored custom; though truth compels the statement that the experiment was not deemed a success.

The Sacramento Valley Development Association tried the experiment of exhibiting at the St. Louis Exposition commercial fruit instead of exhibition fruit; that is to say, samples from the regular commercial pack were sent to the exhibition tables instead of only the choicest specimens. Immediately there came from St. Louis complaint that California products were not showing their usual marked degree of superiority over other fruits.

Commenting on the matter, Mr. Beard, secretary of the association, said the complaint from St. Louis might seem at first glance to indicate that the ordinary commercial fruit shipped from California was of poor quality; but he drew attention to the fact that the fruit is judged there by the exhibition standard, not by a commercial standard; that is, the professional exhibitor desires only the very finest

specimens, while the dealer handles average fruit.

"The idea," said Mr. Beard, "was to show visitors the kind of fruit they can buy in Eastern markets. The point was raised that the fruit growers in California instead of being benefited by the exhibition of remarkably large specimens of fruits, would be really injured thereby, because of the fact that people who see the exhibits want to buy that kind of fruit, and are disappointed when they see the average commercial article. It was urged that the exhibit of fruits should be made with a view to assisting the fruit grower in extending his market, and to do this the fruit exhibit should be of the kind the consumers meet in the markets.

"On the other hand it was urged that the custom is to exhibit only first-class specimens of any product, and that California fruit would suffer if the ordinary commercial article were exhibited, while other states and other portions of this state, with exhibits in the immediate vicinity, were showing specimens of the very best."

The association has returned to the plan of sending only selected specimens. An interesting topic for discussion is here presented. Ought exhibits to be confined to commercial specimens? The difficulty of doing so is apparent.

TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC.

A movement of much importance is that undertaken by the fruit growers of Ontario, Canada, who have planned an exhibition of fruit in Toronto, November 8th to 12th. This is to take the form of a practical demonstration of the use of fruit of many kinds. Exhibits of fruit will be labeled with a description of qualities, date of maturing, etc. Printed recipes for cooking and preserving fruit will be distributed, and there will be demonstrations of methods. A table will be set for a meal, showing various ways of serving fruit. The exhibition will be conducted upon a large scale. At the same time the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will be held.

Such a gathering as is proposed must be productive of much good for the fruit interests of Ontario. Other sections of America might well consider similar action which would seem to be within the province of State horticultural societies. Practical education in the use of fruits will well repay the time devoted to it by fruit growers.

ARID ARIZONA ORANGES.

At the annual meeting of the Arizona Orange Growers Association, at Phoenix, Ariz., W. A. Wilson was elected president, and L. R. Kruger, secretary. The association shipped seven carloads of oranges to New York last season. The only thing the growers have to guard against now is too much water, for in that event the oranges grow so fast they split open like pomegranates. If they only had rubber skins there is no telling how big they might grow.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; vice-president, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.

Programme—Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.

To Edit Report—J. Horace McFarland, C. L. Watrous, George C. Seager.

To meet Western freight classification committee at Manitowoc, Colo.—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

To meet Eastern freight classification committee in New York City—William H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; James McHutchison, New York; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.

To meet Southern freight classification committee—H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Annual Convention—West Baden Springs, Ind., June 14, 1905.

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Oregon	M. McDonald, Salem.
Oklahoma	J. A. Lopeman, Enid.
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UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

AN EARNEST HORTICULTURIST.

G. A. Schattenberg, of Texas, Has Conducted an Experiment Station at His Own Expense for Twenty-three Years--Discovered While U. S. Government Was Establishing Sixteen Farms in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 19—Professor J. W. Stillman, agrostologist in charge of the diversification farms which the government is establishing in Texas accompanied by Professor T. C. Corbett, government horticulturist from Washington, were in this city recently.

At Boerne it was planned to place a diversification farm, and another at Lockhart, but the Boerne plan was turned into a truck growers' association, so well advanced were the growers of that vicinity. This change, Professor Spillman says, was largely due to one man at Boerne.

"Do you know," he remarked, "there is a man at Boerne who is one of the most remarkable men in the United States, a man whose work, when it becomes known, will interest the whole country?"

"This man is G. A. Schattenberg, who, for twenty-three years at his own expense has conducted an experiment station. He has grown and fruited eighty varieties of pears, one hundred of apples and forty of peaches. He tests twenty varieties of tomatoes every year, and has demonstrated that Kiefer pears and Leconte pears are eminently adapted to his section. I never saw such a fruit crop in my life. The trees had more fruit on them than they should have been allowed to bear."

"All this at his own expense, an expense of thousands of dollars."

"Instead of establishing a diversification farm there we planned a truck growers' association and in fifteen minutes had it formed, with twenty-eight paid-up members. They will ship in car loads next year."

"The department of agriculture is to render them all assistance possible."

It appears from Professor Spillman's statement that the government will locate sixteen farms in all the state. Already farms have been placed at Arlington, Atlanta, Marshall, Chillicothe and Corpus Christi.

Professor Spillman wanted to correct the impression that the government was starting experiment stations.

"These are farms," he said, "farms pure and simple, and our aim is to make them more profitable than cotton farms."

"We pay the owner of the farm to keep a record, in order that the information may be published in bulletins from time to time, showing the results, and we bring farmers by the hundred to them to let them see how the results are secured."

PROGRESSIVE TEXANS.

A party of twenty-five representatives of the Fruit and Truck Growers' Association of Eastern Texas has been visiting and studying crop and market conditions of fruit growing sections in California.

The party comprises three committees, each of which has for its object the studying of a particular feature of the fruit industry, divided as follows: Drying and evaporating, irrigation and cultivation, shipping and marketing.

The party also visited St. Louis, Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN REGION.

Successes Won with This Apple Along Main Line of Southern Railway in Virginia May be Duplicated--Thousands of Acres of Ideal Apple Soil Among Foothills of the Carolinas and Tennessee.

The fruit grower looking for a location in the South where the apple flourishes should note the fact that the main line of the Southern, from the Potomac River to Atlanta, conforms in general direction with the great mountain ranges which offer the most favorable locations for apple orchards in the world. The mini-



AN ORCHARD DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE CHERRY AT BALDWIN, GA.
ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

REFRIGERATOR CAR HEARING.

Chairman John C. Scales, of the refrigerator car line committee of the National League of Commission Merchants, has issued an appeal to the trade in which he says:

"The second hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Armour matter, set for Sept. 27th, has been deferred until Oct. 10, 1904. This second hearing is to be held, as was the former hearing of June last, in Chicago. The forthcoming inquiry of Oct. 10th, has been broadened to include the entire country. This second inquiry is of the greatest moment to the entire body of producers and handlers of refrigerator car commodities, everywhere, and it is of vital importance that individuals and organizations, or individuals through organizations, who have grievances and evidence, should attend this inquiry, either in an individual or delegate capacity and either with or without counsel as may be thought best. The whole refrigerator question will be thoroughly gone over, and it is of the utmost importance that as large a mass of evidence as possible shall be presented the commission."

num elevation above sea level sought by expert orchardists is about 600 feet, and from that it runs up to 2,000 feet or higher. There are many points on the main line which meet the requisites of elevation and climatic conditions, but the numerous branches running into the foothills and mountains of Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee render available many thousands of acres of ideal apple soil which is not being utilized. In this great section are numerous plateaus ranging in height from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above tidewater, where the soil and climate are particularly suited to the raising of this fruit, which is one of the most profitable that can be grown, whether for domestic or foreign consumption. The successes won with the Newtown Pippin at points in this region, particularly along the main line in Virginia, to which frequent allusions have been made in previous issues of this publication, are capable of being duplicated at some of the points which are yet strangers to the skilled orchardist.

A. F. COLLMAN, Corning, Ia.—I have received copies of your excellent paper and predict for it a bright future."

CLEAR TRACK FOR FRUIT.

Even Passenger Trains Are Sidetracked to Permit Peaches Under Ice To Be Rushed from Orchards to Market--4000 Cars from a Single Railroad.

In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, the peach interest is expanding by leaps and bounds. During the past season the Southern Railway furnished more than 4,000 cars with which to move the Georgia crop to northern markets.

The peaches are taken from the trees during the hot months of the summer and are very warm when they reach the hands of the packers. They are put in boxes while still warm and are placed in refrigerator cars which have been stationed on sidings near the orchards. These cars are all kept at as near the right temperature required by the peaches as possible, and as soon as they are loaded they are started on their journey North.

They are not sent in the manner of ordinary freight trains, but are run in trains of ten and fifteen cars, and at a very high rate of speed. Even the regular passenger trains are sidetracked to allow fruit trains to pass. Regular passenger engines are used. Practically all of the peach crop of Georgia goes east over the line of the Southern Railway. The refrigerator cars are of two sizes—36 and 40 feet—and in all of them thousands of pounds of ice are used. From 6 to 12 tons of ice are required properly to fill the cars and preserve the fruit on its journey. This ice melts rapidly, and when the fruit train reaches Atlanta it is practically all melted and the cars have to be re-iced.

The trains leave Atlanta after midnight and reach Alexandria in twenty-four hours. There they are re-iced again, taken in hand by the Pennsylvania road and run into Jersey City. Regular passenger train speed is maintained during all of the long run. The run from Georgia to New York City is made in the best time that roads are capable of, and the peaches are on the market in New York at midnight of the third day from that on which they were gathered from the trees. They are carried across the river at New York in barges and are sold to brokers and commission men at midnight and are in the stalls of the retail men at daylight. Peaches picked on Monday are on sale in New York at daylight Thursday morning.

Boys and girls in every section of the country may earn money easily taking subscriptions for AMERICAN FRUITS. Liberal cash commissions. Write today.

FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

The Florida orange crop promises to be the largest in recent years.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has been touring Europe.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., took 102 first prizes at the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y.

From Jamaica come reports that the grape fruit crop will be smaller than that of last year.

Stanley H. Watson, Houston, Tex., has been appointed chief of the industrial bureau of the Southern Pacific.

Last year England imported sixty thousand tons of apples and pears. Of this amount Canada sent two hundred tons.

Cuba is to be exploited by means of many exhibits in a palace car which is to be shown in various cities and at the St. Louis fair.

Several horticulturists in various parts of the country are endeavoring to evolve a variety of strawberry which will freely fruit in autumn.

O. W. Maulsby, of Chicago, has arranged for shipment of bananas from his company's plantations in Mexico, to El Paso and other Texas cities.

The Oregon prune crop is this season estimated at 6,000,000 pounds of cured fruit, one-third of an average crop and one-fifth of last year's crop.

Dr. Hamilton, of Paradise Gardens, Modesto, Cal., shipped to Fresno this season 5050 boxes of Bartlett pears for which he received \$32.50 per ton.

R. H. Blair, a pioneer resident of Kansas City, and one of the original proprietors of the Lee's Summit Nurseries, died August 28th, aged 67 years.

Peaches, pecans and figs will be grown in largely increased quantities in Southern Alabama. Climate, and soil there are peculiarly adapted to them.

The Western New York Horticultural Society won the first prize for fruit exhibit, \$300, at the Syracuse State Fair; State Fruit Growers' Association second.

The headquarters of the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers Exchange have been transferred from Houston, Tex., to Kansas City as the central point for Southwestern trade.

The Michigan Nursery and Orchard Company has been organized at Kalamazoo, Mich., by Charles A. Maxson who recently resigned the place of treasurer of the Central Nursery Company.

Announcement is made of a movement among fruit-canners of Utah to organize an association to provide a system of disposing of the output of the factories, to control prices and to secure better freight rates.

A receiver has been appointed for the Rogerson Fruit and Cold Storage Company of Le Roy. Its liabilities are \$95,000, while its assets are placed at \$40,000. The Rogersons were large buyers of apples and other fruits.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of Waterloo, Okla., have taken the first steps towards the formation of an association to take up the growing of Rocky Ford cantaloupes and Elberta peaches the latter being already a famous product of Oklahoma.

CHARLES T. SMITH.

Charles T. Smith, of Concord, Ga., the newly elected secretary and treasurer of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, has had an active career since boyhood. His father, Philip Smith, of Pomona, Ga., was one of the pioneer nurserymen of the South, and trained his sons in the business, beginning with their early youth. The subject of this sketch began work in the nursery before he was twelve years old and has been in harness ever since, or for a period of 27 years.

After serving his father through his young manhood, he and his older brother, J. H. Smith, formed a partnership and started the Concord Nurseries near their present location at Concord, Ga., January 1, 1893. They began without capital and on a very small scale, but their early training gave them an advantage that money could not give and the business began from the start to make a steady growth. This regular annual increase in the business has continued until now they are the largest growers of fruit trees in the state. Their business is on a firm footing and so well established that it may be accounted one of the great enterprises of that part of the country. The business is conducted mainly through salesmen who work in all the southern states.

Three years ago the firm admitted a younger brother, F. M. Smith, into partnership. Charles T. Smith has always acted as business manager, while his brother J. H. Smith has had charge of the nursery work. The immense business built up in these few years by this firm indicates the sort of ability they have at the head of it.

Mr. Smith is prominently connected with many other enterprises and associations outside of his nursery work. He is secretary of the Georgia State Horticultural Society which is one of the oldest and best organizations of fruit growers in the United States. He is also prominently connected with several other societies for the advancement of horticultural knowledge and progress. Mr. Smith is president of the Concord Banking Co., one of the strongest financial institutions in that part of the state. He is chairman of the building committee having in charge the erection of a new school building which is now nearing completion and which when finished will be one of the best in Middle Georgia. He has served his town as mayor for several terms, has been on the County Board of Education for many years and has served the public in other capacities in recent years.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

CANADIAN EXHIBITION

At Toronto in November--Public to Be Educated as to Use of Fruit--Demonstrations in Cooking and Preserving Varieties--Practical Illustrations of Ways of Serving Fruit--Important Gatherings.

H. B. COWAN.

The fruit growers of Ontario believe that the demand for their fruit will be largely increased if the public is once informed as to the varieties which are best adapted for eating, cooking, preserving, etc., and are therefore arranging for a large exhibition of fruit. This exhibition will be in Toronto, November 8-12, and is being made a provincial affair. In connection with it, the beekeepers of the province have been asked to make exhibits, as well as the florists. The show will therefore take the form of a combined fruit, flower and honey exhibition. The intention is to advertise the importance of this industry in the province as widely as possible.

All sorts of novel features will be introduced. All exhibits of fruit will be labeled with a full description of their qualities, date of maturing, etc. Demonstrations in cooking and preserving varieties of fruit will be given by ladies of the Women's Institutes. Printed recipes, showing the various ways in which fruit may be cooked, preserved, or otherwise prepared for use, will be distributed free. Opportunity will be afforded the public to order fruit of the different varieties direct from the growers at the exhibition. There will be special exhibits of fruit by county agricultural societies which will illustrate the capabilities of the various counties of the province for the production of fruit.

An interesting feature will be a table set ready for a meal, illustrating various ways of serving fruit. Ontario fruit experiment stations will make extensive displays of all varieties of fruit, both natural and bottled. Growers themselves will be interested in the large display of orchard implements and appli-

ances illustrative of the latest methods in spraying, implements used in the cultivation of the orchard and garden, boxes, packages, etc.

A number of important gatherings will be held at the time of the exhibition. These will include the 36th annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the 25th annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, as well as a meeting of the delegates from the various horticultural societies of the province and a convention of Farmers' Institute workers. The exhibition will be conducted on a large scale and it is expected much good will result to the fruit, flower, and honey industries of the province.



REV. FATHER A. E. BURKE,
ALBERTON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CANADIAN COLD STORAGE CO.

The Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Co., limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 and principal office at Toronto. Directors are: William Griffith, mining engineer; Louis Sterne, capitalist; L. W. Just, accountant; James McGregor, all of London, England, and A. J. Forward, barrister, Ottawa.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"The Garden of the Gulf"--Horticultural Outlook of Canada's Smallest Political Division--Every Foot of Ground is Arable--Its Apples Rank Highest in Color and Texture.

REV. FATHER A. E. BURKE.

Resting quietly and beautifully in the southern crescent of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, itself in summer a perfect crescent of verdure, relieved by the bright red of its high sandstone cliffs, is the little province of Prince Edward Island--Canada's smallest political division, as Rhode Island is that of the United States. But compensating for area and the many other advantages which attach to large land divisions, is the wonderful fertility of its soil. Of the million or more acres which it comprehends can be said what cannot be ventured of any other part of the known world--every single foot of ground is arable.

Under French rule, when it was known as "Isle St. Jean," Prince Edward Island was the storehouse of the great Acadian stronghold of Louisburg; under British settlement it has supplied to a very great extent the maritime towns with breadstuffs, and contributed much of the products of its rich soil to the New England cities. The island lies between the 46th and 47th degrees of north latitude. It grows all the roots and cereals of the north temperate zone; its cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, poultry; and, lately, its butter and cheese are much prized in the markets just mentioned and those of the British Isles. Long ago, then, was it evident to all that we could produce all these things upon our land, while the gulf about us abounded in herring, cod, mackerel, lobsters, and other deep-sea fishes, and the estuaries and rivers furnished the luscious oyster, and all, or about all, the sport-giving species of the finny tribe.

FRUIT INDUSTRY.

But it has only dawned upon us lately that another valuable industry, calculated to equal any if not eclipse all others, was within our

From the Leading Professor of Horticulture of the Far West

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIF.

September 9, 1904.

American Fruits Publishing Co.:

Gentlemen—I have read with much interest all the issues of AMERICAN FRUITS, and am deeply impressed with the importance of your conception of a journal to unify the fruit interests of the United States and other American nations, and to focus the available information concerning their cultural and commercial progress so that any grower can have a good view of the whole field. Your journal should at once arrive at wide recognition and patronage.

Very respectfully,
E. J. WICKSON.

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Stronger endorsements than those presented herewith cannot be written. They are but two of the many that come to AMERICAN FRUITS in every mail, entirely unsolicited.

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Fill out the enclosed blank and send it with Fifty Cents in stamps, and file AMERICAN FRUITS for the entire year on your office desk for constant reference.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

From the President of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen

J. B. PILKINGTON
Grower and Importer of Fine Nursery Stock

Portland, Ore., Aug. 11, 1904.

American Fruits Publishing Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I have seen and enjoyed your splendid issues. I enclose subscription. Permit me to congratulate you, and the trade is to be doubly congratulated, upon the advent of a journal so devoted to their interests.

We on the Pacific Coast will appreciate the space given us, and will hope to contribute to and enjoy your success.

Yours very truly,
J. B. PILKINGTON.

reach. From earliest days, the French days even, apple trees grew in the island; under British settlement seedlings or suckered stock were brought out from the old country or by the United Empire Loyalists taking refuge here from your land. But the product of these trees, whilst called apples, was not of such a quality as to inspire anyone with the idea that this was a particularly good fruit country. Indeed, the general belief was strong, up to recent years, that we could not grow fruit here at all—a premier on the floor of the house of parliament so declaring within the last quarter of a century, with more courage than discretion.

Well, what has changed, as if by magic, the whole face of the land horticulturally? A number of enterprising farmers, awake to modern methods, kept adding improved stock to their little orchards and exhibiting samples of prime fruit at the provincial shows. There were the apples and they were good; no amount of adverse theory could stand up against the cold facts. Luckily the governor of the province at the time was a man of broad view, prophetic vision and patriotic impulse. He set to work to organize the industry, and under his patronage was founded the "Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association."

Organization is everything in this active age. The new association set to work in earnest and proved its usefulness splendidly. It encouraged under sane horticultural conditions the extensive planting of apple orchards; it brought in scientific teachers; it induced the growers to tempt the British market with their fruit. Our apples were well regarded over the ocean and a demand came back for more—for all, indeed, that we could produce. One neighbor saw what the other was effecting, saw the money he was handling, saw—and went and did likewise. The association added to these favorable conditions its healthy stimulus. Now we call ourselves the possessors of

the most natural orchard province in Canada.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF EUROPE.

It is a well accepted principle that the further north in the world's fruit belt that apples will mature, the better they will be in color, flavor, texture and keeping quality. We are almost at the northern limit of apple growth in this favored land. Our soil, though light, is generous and resembles the great apple producing shires of England. We grow the crop later and it therefore keeps longer than elsewhere. Take the famous Gravenstein of Nova Scotia for example. It is just a month too early with them for successful ocean transportation; ours comes in at the right time and carries well and of course sells at the very best figure in Britain. With this advantage in season and fruit, and take also into consideration that we are just on the threshold of Europe, the last port of all in America almost, and you will see what we have ahead of us commercially in apple growing.

Whilst great strides have been and are being made, then, there are infinite possibilities, so to speak, before this little Garden Province in fruit growing and the Fruit Growers' Association, with the patriotic men behind it, are pledged to crystalize them into actualities as early as possible. Another generation may see Prince Edward Island one great apple orchard from end to end, and alternating its proud title of "Garden of the Gulf" with that of the "Orchard of Canada."

Dwight Hollister died at his home in Courtland, Cal., Sept. 7th, aged 80 years. He was a prominent fruit grower and established one of the first nurseries in California in 1852. His whole life had been devoted to fruit growing, in which occupation he amassed a considerable fortune.

Eli M. Upton of Rochester, one of the heaviest fruit operators in the country, made an assignment Sept. 16th. The amount involved is placed at about \$500,000. Mr. Upton was interested in the Rogerson Fruit & Cold Storage Co., which went into a receiver's hands a few weeks ago.

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ON THE THRESHOLD OF EUROPE.

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NURSERY CONVENTION.

President Kirkpatrick Highly Pleased With Prospect for Enthusiastic Meeting at West Baden Springs Next June--Topics of Wide and Liberal Scope--Committee at Work.

The description of West Baden Springs, Ind., and the unique hotel there, with illustrations, which appeared in the September issue of AMERICAN FRUITS, at once attracted the attention of members of the American Association of Nurserymen whose annual convention of 1905 is to be held there.

President E. W. Kirkpatrick, of the American Association; E. Albertson, chairman of the transportation committee; Sam H. Dixon, of Texas, and W. C. Reed, of Indiana, visited West Baden Springs and were greatly pleased with the location for the convention. President Kirkpatrick was so enthusiastic over the prospect for the next convention of the American Association that he wrote to AMERICAN FRUITS as follows:

"Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

"On September 25th we visited West Baden Springs, Ind., the place of next meeting of American Association of Nurserymen, and found this famous watering place far beyond our anticipations. The hills and valleys are charmingly shaded by deep, dark wildwood including immense monarchs of the heavy forest, with rich carpets of green kept cool by scores of sparkling springs sending out welcomed streams of healing waters to bless thousands of pleasure seekers at all seasons during each year.

"The famous hotel at these springs is beyond description and compare. In amplitude of extent, in completeness of appointments, in grandeur and enchanting beauty and convenience, it stands alone.

"Our Society will find unequalled facilities for transacting their business, and unending resources for pleasure and for recreation. Pleasing memories will ever cling to our visit to this famous and favored place.

"Among the visitors at West Baden Springs were Mr. and Mrs. Reed, of Vincennes, and Mr. Albertson, of Bridgeport, Ind., also Sam H. Dixon, secretary of Texas State Horticultural Society, Houston, Tex.

"Mr. Dixon and I were shown through the extensive nursery plant of Albertson & Hobbs, at Bridgeport, Ind., where we saw a most complete stock of excellent trees and plants, and we were shown something of the modern methods of producing, handling, and distributing, which are used by this company.

"We were also shown through many of the public structures of the great inland city of Indianapolis.

"We were constantly impressed with the convincing wisdom of fixing this place for our next meeting. We can safely take our families and our friends with us and be assured of a happy summer outing.

"The position is so central, the conveniences so perfect, health conditions so famous, the hotel so astonishingly grand, unique and complete that we are assured of a record-breaking attendance.

"A large attendance will also be induced by the rare nature of the proceedings which will deal largely with the disclosures made at the World's Fair and the resulting impetus given to horticulture. The topics discussed will assume wide and liberal scope.

"The themes will be modern and will involve living issues. Committees are at work and their reports will call for most important consideration. All who are interested in nursery work, in ornamenting earth, in beautifying homes, in adding to material wealth, health and happiness of all mankind are cordially invited to our annual meeting at West Baden Springs, West Baden, Ind., on June 14 to 16, 1905."

E. W. KIRKPATRICK,
St. Louis, Mo. President.

From his four-acre blackberry patch near McDowell, Ill., R. B. Phillips gathered 270 cases of berries, all of which were sold at his store in Fairbury and brought \$800.

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BRILL, cross between a Dew and a Blackberry. The largest early berry in the State as far as I know; commences to ripen here about May 10. Very hardy and very productive. Write for prices. I am also growing some fine new Texas Peaches: Annie Orr, Apr. Beauty (June Elberta), Phil Horton, etc. Address

JOHN F. BRILL, Grapeland, Texas.

To Nurserymen:

Nursery Interests are represented by AMERICAN FRUITS as by no other publication.

Every issue of AMERICAN FRUITS contains exclusive News and sets the pace for those who follow.

Its ideas are freely appropriated, but its fund of originality is inexhaustible.

Nurserymen who receive AMERICAN FRUITS regularly get all the Nursery News in advance of those less fortunate, and, in addition, are posted upon the Great Fruit Industry throughout America.

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Lowest Prices Consistent with Quality.

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I offer for Fall 1904 the following Varieties to the Trade:

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Black Naples	La Versailles	Pomona	Victoria
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Columbus	Houghton	Red Jacket	Smith Improved
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Early Harvest	Kittatinny	Ohmer	Taylor
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RASPBERRIES—Transplants and Tips.

Cuthbert	Gregg	King	Ohio
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GRAPE VINES—2 yrs. No. 1 and 1 yr. No. 1.

Also Extra Heavy 3 yrs. No. 1 with long tops.

Agawam	Delaware	Hayes	Niagara
Alice	Dutchess	Ives	Pocklington
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Brighton	Eaton	Lindley	Vergennes
Campbell Early	Elvira	McKinley	Wilder
Catawba	Empire State	McPike	Worden
Concord	Geneva	Moore's Early	Wyoming Red
Clinton	Green Mountain		

RHUBARB—2 yrs. No. 1 (whole root).

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY THE MILLION.

Catalogue sent on application.

Preparing American Fruits for the Table

Pickled Plums—Three quarts Green Gages, two pounds white sugar, half pint vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice tied in a bag. Seed the plums and place in a stone jar; boil sugar, vinegar and spice and pour hot over plums; let stand twenty-four hours; drain off the syrup; boil again and pour over the fruit. Repeat three times.

Spiced or Sweet Pickle Pears—Select pears of good size and in good condition, peel and weigh them. For every pound allow half a pound of sugar, and for every seven pounds of fruit one pint of vinegar, half an ounce of white cloves, half an ounce of whole cinnamon and two ounces of green ginger cut in slices. Put all the spices in a bag of cheese cloth and sew or tie the opening firmly. Drop the bag in the vinegar, put all in a porcelain preserving kettle, and when it reaches the boiling point drop in the pears. Then cook slowly until they are clear and tender. Put fruit and syrup together in a stone jar. Lay the bag of spices on top, cover and tie a muslin cloth over the whole. Store in a cool place.

Apple Sauce Souffle—Beat two cupfuls of very sweet apple sauce to a foamy cream with a tablespoonful of melted butter. When light mix into it a scant cupful of fine crumbs, and the yolks of two eggs. A minute later add the juice of a lemon, a good pinch of the peel and the same of mace. Beat hard, whip in the stiffly frothed whites of the eggs, turn into a battered pudding dish and bake half an hour. Eat hot, with whipped cream sweetened.

Tutti Frutti—Choose the desired fruits, berries, cherries, pineapples, bits of orange, etc. Cap the berries and shred the larger fruits with a fork. Put into wide-mouthed fruit jars. Allow to each jar four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and sprinkle each layer of the fruit with sugar. When the jar is full pour in slowly white preserving brandy, seeing that every crevice is filled and the jar filled to overflowing. Screw down the tops and set the jars in a dark place. Do not use for several months.

Apple Snow—Pare and grate two large tart apples. Turn into a good sized bowl and pour over them a small cup of pulverized sugar. Break into this mixture the whites of two eggs and beat together constantly with a flat spoon or egg beater for half an hour. By this time the mixture will look like driven snow. Pour it into a mold and when ready to serve turn it into a flat glass dish or compote and pour around it an egg custard or whipped cream. This also makes a delicious icing for cake when flavored with vanilla, lemon or other fruit extracts.

Spiced Grapes—Select good Concord grapes, and to each eight pounds allow five pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful of black pepper. Rinse the grapes lightly with cold water. Remove the skins and place them in a kettle with enough water to cover them. Then stand over the fire and stew until tender. Put the juice and pulp into another kettle and heat until the scalding point is reached. Then press through a colander fine enough to retain the seeds. Return to the fire, add the sugar, vinegar and spices, also the tender skins and the water. Cork until thick and finish as for spiced pears.

Frosted Grapes—Dip the required quantity of bunches of grapes into the white of an egg, and dust them well with caster sugar; if any are overcharged, blow it off. Hang them up over a sheet of paper in a dry closet or screen, and leave until the sugar is firm. Place them on a glass dish, and serve.

The California Fruit Growers' convention will be held at San Jose, Cal., December 6th-9th.

It is estimated that the blueberry crop of Bayfield County, Wis., reached 7,000 bushels. Only a small part of the great crop was harvested, owing to lack of pickers.

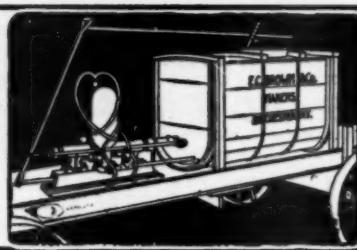
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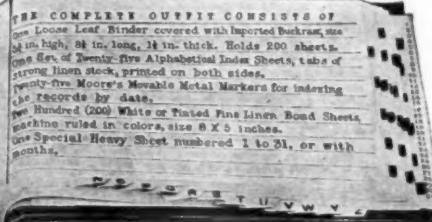
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MORE TIME than any other; it is rapidly taking the place of Card Indexes, Bound Books, and other out-of-date systems.

On receipt of \$1.00 we will ship, PREPAID IN THIS COUNTRY, the following outfit:
One Improved Flat Opening Loose Leaf Binder—Covered with Imported Buckram; size 5 1/2 in. high, 8 1/2 in. long, 1 1/2 in. thick. Holds 200 sheets.
One Set of Twenty-five Alphabetical Index Sheets, tabs of strong linen stock, printed on both sides.
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